FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1850. [NO. 1723.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee Rail Road Property.

WILL be sold on the premises at Campbellton, on THURSDAY, June 20th, 1850, (terms made known at sale,) all the Lots, Warehouses, Cars, Tools, and Property of every description, conveyed by Deed of Trust to William F Strange, by the President, Directors and Company of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee Rail Road Company.

MURPHY V. JONES,
Acting for the heirs of the late Hugh Campbell.
BENJ'N ROBINSON,
Attorney for Hiram Robinson.
Fayetteville, June 3, 1850. 22ts

For Sale or Rent.

THE undersigned offers for sale a convenient residence, with 50 acres of land, a part of it in a high state of cultivation, situated about two miles North of town, and formerly occupied by Jos. W. Evans. J. E. BRYAN.
Fayetteville, June 3, 1850. 22-1m

Shocco Springs,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THIS fashionable and pleasant Watering Place, with many additions and improvements, will be opened again the ensuing Season for the reception and accommodation of visiters.

Shocco is accessible by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, 12 miles from Warrenton Depot, from which a daily line of Post Coaches will run, in connection with the mail, for the conveyance of visiters. Coaches will also be kept at Ridgeway and Henderson Depot, to convey passengers to Shocco.

The properties of the Water—Sulphur, Lime, Magnesia, Soda, Epsom Salts, &c.—are considered, by all who have tested them, remedial in most diseases incidental to a Southern climate.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the Season.

SAMUEL CALVERT.
May 1850. 22-8w

NOTICE.
$25 REWARD!

I WILL give the above reward to any person that will deliver to me my negro man George, better known as George Richardson, or produce satisfactory evidence of his being killed in trying to capture him. I deem a description unnecessary, as where he is lurking he is better known than by me. He is no doubt lurking about the Sheriff's of Bladen county, where he pretends to have a wife, or about the plantation of Dr. John S. Richardson, in said county. JOSEPH GREEN.
Brunswick county, June 1, 1850. 22-5w

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.,) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months,	$10
With the Classics,	15

There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.
Rockfish, April 20, 1850. 18tf

NEW BOOKS.

DECK and PORT, by Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N.; Tour of Duty in California, by J. W. Revere; Woman's Friendship, by the author of "Home Influence"; Lives of Mary and Martha Washington; Letters to a Sister, by Alcott; Diary of Lady Willoughby; Memoir, Letters and Poems of Bernard Barton; Scenes of the Civil War in Hungary; the Convict Ship; Kings of France, illustrated; the Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne; Theory and Practice of Hydropathy; Exploring Expeditions of Wilkes, D'Urville, Ross, and Lynch, 1 vol.; Rev. Dr. Mason's Letter to Bishop Ives; Museum of Literature; Irving's Mahomet, 2d vol.; Artillery and Infantry Tactics, by C. P. Kingsbury, U. S. A.; Leaves from the Note Book of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor; Baron Munchausen; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr.; Speeches of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, on the Slavery Question; McGuffey's Readers, 2d and 3d; Whately's Logic, &c. Also, WEBSTER'S TRIAL, price 15 cts., just rec'd and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
April 27.

STEAMER FAWN,

WILL ply regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, leaving Wilmington at 6 o'clock every Monday morning, touching at Elizabethtown and other landings en route. Returning, will leave Fayetteville at 6 o'clock every Wednesday morning for Wilmington, stopping at any of the landings for passengers or freight.

For freight or passage apply on board.

DAVID SCOTT, Master.
May 11, 1850. 19tf

WONDERS OF THE AGE!
New Store and New Goods.

CORNER OPPOSITE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

M. & A. WALDAUER,
IMPORTERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HAVE established a Branch of their Baltimore House in Fayetteville, where they invite the attention of all to their largest and best selected Stock of Gentlemen's FASHIONABLE

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Dress, Frock, and Overcoats, from $1 to $18; Pantaloons, from 75 cts. to $5; Vests, from 75 cts. to $5; Shirts, Drawers, Bosoms, Collars, Shoes, Boots, Suspenders, Hats and Caps, of all kinds and qualities, particularly suited to the Southern market.

Their Establishment is one of the most extensive in the United States. They can sell ☞ 25 per cent. less ☜ than any other house, because they import their goods direct from their old established house in Germany.

☞ Measures taken, and the articles furnished in two weeks.
April 20, 1850. 16-3m

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

NOTICE.

THE Plank Road Company having used portions of the old public road between the Town of Fayetteville and A. McPherson's, 6 miles from the Town, have prepared a road South of the Plank Road way, as by the Charter of the Company they were bound to do.

All persons are notified, that the Company will hereafter strictly enforce the penalty, which the Charter authorizes, against all who travel the Plank Road without the payment of Toll.

By order of the President and Directors.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk.
Fayetteville, May 20, 1850. 21-4w

PLANK ROAD.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 10th day of July next, for the construction of that part of the road of this Company between Carthage, Moore county, and Johnsonville, in the county of Randolph.

Proposals for any part, or for all the work, including Grading, Planking, Bridging, &c, will be received. Specifications of the manner in which the work is to be done, may be had on application at the office of the Company.

F. COOPER, Engineer.
F. & W. P. R. Co. Office, Fayetteville, May 27, 1850. 21-

Look out for the Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.

CLOTHES THAT ARE CLOTHES.

THE undersigned have the pleasure of announcing to the Fashionable public, that they have received their Spring and Summer Report of New York and Philadelphia Fashions, and that they are enabled to make up Clothing unequalled in North Carolina. All who are in want of just the thing in the way of a suit of Clothes, are invited to call at Graham & Woodward's fashionable clothing establishment, where gentlemen's clothes of all kinds are made to order at short notice, and by the best workmen. You cannot buy ready-made clothes and have them to fit well. But buy good cloth and let us make it up. You will have just what you want, and no mistake. We warrant all work that we make up, as to fit and workmanship.

Price cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.

GRAHAM & WOODWARD,
West end Hotel Building.
May 25, 1850. 21-3m

Store House and Appurtenances, FOR RENT.

I WILL rent my Store House, Warehouse, and Smoke-house, at Egypt, to any person who can come well recommended for their capability, integrity, sobriety, and suitable capital to carry on business at a good country Stand. I consider this now one of the best Stands in the State; and after the River is opened, will be the third best Stand on it. It is in the wealthiest neighborhood in the county. There is a commodious Store House, handsomely located, and in as healthy a situation as any in the State, with a well of water in the yard. My Post Office is Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C. PETER EVANS.
Egypt, May 22, 1850. 21-2m

P. S. The County Court of Chatham having made the Bridge at this place a Free Bridge, the travel will be greatly increased by this Store, and the Stand rendered more valuable.

New Establishment,
For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where he intends to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can suit them in quality and price. In a few days I will manufacture some Bakers of a new pattern, and superior to any Bakers ever offered in this place. Call and see them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
Fayetteville, April 30, 1850. 17tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.
Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, and her mother, named Eliza, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road as Mrs. Stewart.

I will give Forty Dollars for her confinement in the Jail at Fayetteville, so that I get her again, or Sixty Dollars if delivered to me at this place.

WM. McCALL.
Mars' Bluff, S. C., April 11. 15tf

STOP THE RUNAWAY!
Fifty Dollars Reward!

I WILL give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me at this place, or confinement in any jail so that I get him again, of my negro boy EZEKIEL, who absconded on the 18th day of March last. He was raised by the late Mr. Delamotte, of Montgomery county in this State, and was sold a short time ago by Daniel McRae, Esq. of Richmond county, to McKeller, a negro speculator, who sold him to Mr. Arch'd McKay of this county, of whom I purchased him in December last.

Ezekiel is 20 to 25 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, and weighs about 180 lbs.;—is not very black.

He will probably endeavor to make his way to Montgomery, or the upper end of Richmond.

S. B. PRICE.
Smithville, Brunswick county, N. C., April 16, 1850. 16tf

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 17th Term of this School will commence on the 8th day of June, and continue till the 16th November.

For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
April 17, 1850. 16-10w

Wanting an Owner.

6 BOXES Furniture, and 8 bundles containing Chair Bottoms, Rounds and Posts, marked R. & H. Also, 1 box Machine Cards, from J. & L. Woodcock & Co., Leicester, Mass., without mark. Received per Gov. Graham, 24th inst.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent C. F. S. B. Co.
April 29, 1850. 17

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

SUPERIOR HYSON TEA,
Superior Black Tea,
Chocolate,
Ground Ginger and Hops.

S. J. HINSDALE.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. Jesse Peacock, of Barnwell C. H., South Carolina, sometime in March last, his negro man NAT, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather slim built, and of light black color, and has hernia of the right side. Said fellow Nat was purchased from J. W. Alford, Esq. of Alfordsville, N. C., and to which place he has no doubt made his way back. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any safe jail in North or South Carolina, so that his master may get him, or twenty-five dollars with all necessary expenses if delivered to the subscribers in Charleston, S. C.

THOS. RYAN & SON.
Charleston, May 17, 1850. 20-5w

SALISBURY
Young Ladies' Institution.

THIS is a new Institution, of Collegiate grade, combining Science and Accomplishments, conducted by the Rev. GILBERT MORGAN, to be organized on the 4th of July 1850.

Expenses $130 to $200.

☞ Circulars sent to applicants.
April 5, 1850. 14-10wpd

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring supply of READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Consisting of

Black and fancy Cashmeret, Drab-D'Ete, Codrington, Alpaca and Tweeds Sacks, Frock and Dress Coats.

Brown, Checked, and Grass Linen Sacks and Frocks.

Super black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.

Black Satin and Bombazine Vests; white Marseilles ditto; fancy Marseilles, Cashmere, and Silk ditto.

A variety of Linen and Cottonade Pants.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.
April 8, 1850. 14tf

MRS. E. WALTON

IS now receiving a new supply of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, of the latest style, and begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new Stand, the white building on Green street.

A large and splendid assortment of Straw, Hungarian, and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds too numerous to mention.

Misses' Albion and French Lace.

Children's Jenny Linds and Pearls.

A new supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Silks, and Lace.

French embroidered Muslin Caps and Collars.

Lace Capes and Mourning Collars.

Kid and Silk Gloves; Muslin Edgings and Insertings; black and white Lace Veils.

Dress Trimmings of various kinds.

☞ Bonnets of all kinds cleaned and altered to the present style.

Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

April 12, 1850. 15-3m

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, selected in the Philadelphia and New York markets, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—

Plain and fig'd Berages; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro. de Rinedos; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Tarltans; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Drab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white and col'd Lace Capes; standing Collars and French worked Capes; Swiss and Jackonet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; Artificial Flowers; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black and colored Silk embroidered; plain, embroidered and col'd bor'd Canton Crape Shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades, Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama, Moleskin and Leghorn Hats: drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths' and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots, of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware; an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c.

I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves; they shall have the worth of their money. WM. S. LATTA.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
(of the latest styles and patterns,)

Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets, Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Glass and Crockery Ware; Groceries, &c. &c.

All of which we offer at very moderate prices for Cash, or to good customers on time. Please call and examine our Stock.

W. & J. T. ANDRES.
Little's Mills, Richmond Co., April 8, 1850. 14tf

ANTI-PYRIC PAINT.
Fire, Water, and Weather Proof.

THIS PAINT, manufactured by "The New York Anti-Pyric Paint Company," is a new ppecies. It is composed of materials entirely fire-proof, being scarcely destructible by the blow pipe. It forms a coating impervious to air and moisture, and is completely fire-proof from all the ordinary causes of Fire, whether sparks, cinders, or heat, from a neighboring building in flames.

It is especially adapted to the following uses:—To protect Roofs from fire and leaking, Wood of all kinds from decay, Tin from rust, Iron work, &c. &c.; and it will effectually accomplish it by being properly applied.

It is also the best PAINT for the WALLS OF BRICK BUILDINGS, giving them the appearance and solidity of stone, and saving the necessity of using sand, which is annoying and will last but a short time. Besides this it NEVER PEELS OFF.

☞ Persons desirous of trying this Paint, are requested to call at the Store of the subscribers, who keep it constantly on hand, for sale, and where every information will be given.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1850. 12-3m

Old Apple Brandy.

20 BARRELS five year old Apple Brandy. For sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.
May 27, 1850. 21-4f

Brilliant Lotteries,
FOR JUNE, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$72,000!
$24,000! $16,000! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class F, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 22, 1850.
15 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 26 Tickets.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $72,000, 1 ditto of 24,000, 1 ditto of 16,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,300, 1 of 3,140, 10 Prizes of 3,000, 10 of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 20 of 500, 395 of 300, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes,	$240	00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	120	00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	60	00
Ditto	ditto 26 eighths	30	00

$36,000!
$18,000! $10,000!
20 Prizes of $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy
Class No. 72, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 29, 1850.
75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $36,000, 1 ditto of 18,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,710, 2 Prizes of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 20 of 1,000, 25 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	25 wholes	$120	00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	60	00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	30	00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.
21td-pd

Tow and Flax Linen Cloth, Cotton Sheetings and Yarns.

2000 YARDS TOW AND FLAX, country made,
1000 yards Cotton Homespun, country made,
10 bales Blount's Creek, Phœnix, Randolph, and Cedar Falls Sheetings and Little River Osnaburgs,
10 bales Cotton Yarns, assorted, Numbers 4 to 12.

For sale low by the bale or retail, by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office.
May 13, 1850. 19-ow3w

IN QUART BOTTLES,

For purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Consumption, Female Complaints, loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

THE Proprietors have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a really good Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold one Quart, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health, and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs. Sands: Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress; caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngtis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure.

Yours very truly, D. PARENT.

Consulate of France in the United States.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true.

For the Consul General of France,
L. BORG, Vice Consul.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

The following testimony from Rev. John Grigg, late Rector of the Church of the Crucifixion in this city, commends itself to the attention of the afflicted. Numerous certificates of cures of various diseases effected by this medicine are almost daily received.

Messrs. Sands: A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe scrofulous affection, &c. with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives me very great pleasure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to make a trial of it.

JOHN GRIGG.

New York, May 10, 1848.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES.

South Kingston, R. I., Oct. 11, 1847.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: My little daughter, when one year old, was attacked with a scrofulous humor on her face, which soon after extended into her eyes, causing almost total blindness in one of them, and disfiguring her whole face. I employed two physicians to attend her, who exhausted their utmost skill to give her relief, but it all proved useless, and finally one of them remarked to me that he had known of some striking cures effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla, and advised me to try it. I obtained one bottle, which she commenced using, and before it was all used up it had effected an entire cure. It is now over four years since she was cured, and there has been no reappearance of the disease, and we are satisfied that it is a perfect cure. It gives me great pleasure to add that I can recommend it to every sufferer from a similar complaint. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ Sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore; also by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist. And at Cheraw, by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh, by P. Johnston; and Druggists generally.
Feb'y 5, 1850. 3-ow6m

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

LAMP OIL,
Winter strained Sperm Oil,
Train Oil,
Burning Fluid,
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
April 1, 1850. 13tf

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

A bookseller of New York city lately ordered a bill of books from a London publisher. An invoice reached him by mail, which he exhibited at the custom-house, paid the duties, and had his books passed. On opening the boxes he found *another* invoice, charging him a *much higher* price for the books. The first had been sent *merely* for custom-house use, and to enable some clerk to swear the books through with a good conscience. The bookseller, who had never suggested any thing of the kind, and was not put up to that sort of game, wrote a stern rebuke to the London house that shipped the books. The answer came in due season, expressing regret that any offence had been given when none certainly was intended; *they had only done in this case according to the practice of the trade*, and intended it as a favor to their customer.

Again: It is not long since a New Yorker who was in Paris bought a cashmere shawl there for two thousand francs, and paid the money. The seller handed him a bill or invoice duly made out, pricing the shawl at *one* thousand francs. *"That is for the custom-house,"* said the seller, amazed at his simplicity. No hint had been given that a special custom-house invoice was desired—nothing of the sort was dreamed of by the buyer. The seller simply did as he would wish to be done by, and as he was accustomed to do for his American customers.—*Tribune.*

New Scientific Discovery.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times says:

"The scientific world has been in a state of commotion during the whole week, in consequence of the publication of the discovery of the long-sought for secret of the fusion and crystallization of carbon. The Sorbonne has been crowded for the last few days to behold the result of this discovery, in the shape of a tolerably sized diamond of great lustre, which M. Desprezt, the happy discoverer, submits to the examination of every chemist or *savant* who chooses to visit him. He declares that, so long ago as last autumn, he had succeeded in producing the diamond, but in such minute particles as to be visible only through the microscope, and, fearful of raising irony and suspicion, he had kept the secret, until, by dint of repeated experiments and great labor, he had completed the one he now offers to public view. Four solar lens of immense power, aided by the tremendous galvanic pile of the Sorbonne, have been the means of producing the result now before us. M. Desprezt holds himself ready to display the experiment whenever it may be required. The diamond produced is of the quality known in the East as the black diamond, one single specimen of which was sold by Prince Rostoff to the late Duke of York for the enormous sum of twelve thousand pounds!"

New Legal Authorities.—In a case which was tied yesterday in one of our justices' courts some rather novel authorities were brought forward by one of the learned counsel:

"The court will observe," said he, "that in the case of Shylock vs. Antonio, though judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiff, yet circumstances prevented the execution which had issued from being carried into effect."

"What case did the court understand the gentleman to refer to?" asked the magistrate, slightly puzzled.

"Shylock vs. Antonio, 2d Shaks., p. 235, Johnson's edition. The court will there find the case reported in full." The next authority is of a her more ancient date. It is the case of the King vs. Shadrach et al, 1st Samuel's Reports, p. 155. The learned counsel went on to apply the cases to that of his client, but whether the court considered the authority sufficient we have not yet learned.—*N. Y. Express.*

Progress of the West.—We find in the Wheeling Argus some valuable information with regard to the settlement and progress of the West. The article states:

In 1797 Wheeling had a few houses, and Steubenville was first laid out.

In 1810 Pittsburg had a population of about 400 souls.

In 1801 Ohio had only 302 white male inhabitants.

In 1850 Wheeling *has* a population of 20,000!

In 1850 Pittsburg *has* a population of 50,000!!

In 1850 Ohio *has* a population of 2,000,000!!!

Short-Horn Cattle.—A great sale of these cattle took place at Kirk Leavington, England, on the 1st of May. A letter-writer describes it as "a sight which England never has nor ever will see again, as to the extent and quality of the herd." He says that the attendance was from three to five thousand, from all parts of the world. The average price was about 63 guineas; the highest price 205.

A Gold Mine.—In the case of Boyden *vs.* Clark, settled by arbitration a few days ago in this city, it appeared in evidence that the parties, as partners in a gambling establishment, from a cash capital of only $2,500, had realized the immense sum of nearly $50000 in about thirteen months.—*Pacific News.*

To be thrown upon one's own resources is to be cast into the very lap of fortune, for our faculties then undergo a development, and display an energy of which they were previously unsusceptible.

A Witness Great on Matrimony.—Edmund T. Wentworth, cousin to the brothers Asa and Henry, charged with the Parker murder in New Hampshire, was examined on Friday, and before he got through gave a queer account of himself. He testified in substance, as follows:

I can't remember how I testified at Saco, and can give my reasons why I cannot; I guess all my testimony at Saco was not true; I know it was not; I took an oath at Saco; I can tell you my reason: *it was because Asa and Henry said, if I went on the stand and told this story, they would separate my head from my body before I got out of Saco.* I did not hear them say so myself; my wife, Jas. Morrell and his wife, and another lady, whose name I do not remember, told me so. They said the Wentworths told them so.

I had not told Asa nor Henry what I was going to testify to; don't know how they knew it. From my second wife I was divorced. I did not live with her: she left me, and I married a third wife. I did not live with her, because I didn't like her well enough. I married her because I was obliged to. I was married a fourth time to a woman by whom I had three children. She died, and I married a fifth, lived with her between two and three years, but had no children. I don't know but what she is in heaven—I never asked her where she was going. I married a sixth wife at Asa Wentworth's house in Manchester, about six years ago.

Direct examination resumed—Asa Wentworth and Henry both told me I had a right then to marry, as my last wife had been so long gone, and as I knew not where she was. She had been three years absent without my having heard of her.

In the Franklin Circuit Court, a case was decided last week which, for its novelty, is worthy of mention. The complainant brought suit to attach a sum of money in the hands of the Treasurer of an Odd Fellows' Lodge, of which defendant was a member, and which sum had been appropriated by said Lodge to pay the funeral expenses of defendant's wife. Judge McHenry said that it would outrage every principle of propriety and humanity for a Chancellor to attach this charitable appropriation of the funds of a benevolent society, and he decreed that the complainant's bill be dismissed, and that he pay the defendant's cost therein expended.

Louisville Journal.

A BROADWAY STIR.

The lower part of Broadway—below Barnum, that is to say—is pretty much given over to business and the masculine gender. Ladies seen south of St. Paul's, except in an omnibus, excite that certain indefinable curiosity, which, like the active attention to a glimpse of a petticoat in a monastery, arises from our sinner's interest in things apparently astray. The impression, consequently, from seeing a lady come out of Delmonico's, contains a certain indefinable difference from the impression of seeing the same lady come out of the New York Hotel—define it at your leisure. This, or perhaps the magnetism of a pair of boots such as usually contain a voter, but were then occupied by one of the un-constituent sex, drew a crowd of two or three hundred persons, to the front of the masculine Hotel above mentioned—patient spectators, all, of the very ordinary phenomenon of a lady about mounting a horse. The horse had his objections. A man's hat, a riding habit of cloth of our wear, boots of indefinite extent, and whip held with an air of unmistakeable efficacy, seemed to fail of their ordinary control. The stable-man drew the spirited animal again and again to the edge of the sidewalk, and, as often, the lady tried in vain to get her foot in the stirrup. After repeated failures she re-ascended the steps of the Hotel, and stood observing the groom's efforts to quiet the horse, not at all disconcerted by the very large audience that was assembled, and, in fact, the whole affair, with the circular Bowling Green below, looking like a scene in a circus.

Presently came along a plainly dressed man who had an idea, and no objection to lend it. He knew how to produce submission) probably in quadrupeds only) to female domination. The horse was coaxed up to the sidewalk once more, and, stepping to the other side, the man *took up the off fore leg and held it while the lady mounted*, the animal having evidently no confidence in resistance on three legs.—Once in the saddle, she put on the whip, caracoled up and down in front of the Hotel till the pace was disciplined to her mind, and then, quietly dropping the reins, walked her steed tranquilly toward the South Ferry. The crowd looked after her till she was out of sight, it being very busily whispered about, that the load, thus unwillingly borne away, was no less than the indomitable will of the celebrated Mrs. Fanny Kemble.

We have mentioned this slight incident with a view to comparative philosophy—for, (and we ask it with a courage to bespeak, for our sex, any experience that is in the course of nature,) is there no process, corresponding to this *lifting of the off fore leg*, which may be brought to bear as a persuader on the resistance to female domination?—*Home Journal.*

"Mr. Guzzlefunction, I have discovered a new drink for you. Suppose you try a little."

"Well, I don't care if I do. [Drinks.] It has'nt got a very bad taste to it, and if my memory serves me right, it is vot they call water. I recollect drinking some of the stuff when I was a lad."

If opinion has cried your name up, let modesty cry your heart down, lest you deceive it, or it deceives you. There is no less danger in a great name than in a bad one; and no less honor in deserving praise, than in enduring it.

An independent man (says Pitt,) is a man who cannot be depended on.

POETRY.

MY OWN, MY GENTLE ONE.

They talk of rainbows in the sky, and blossoms on the earth,
They sing the beauty of the stars in songs of love and mirth,
They say the mountain-sod is fair—they tell of dew drops bright,
They praise the sun that warms the day, and moon that cheers the night.
I do not sigh to watch the sky, I do not care to see
The lustre drop on green-hill top, or fruit upon the tree.
I've pray'd to have my lids unseal'd but 'twas not to behold
The pearly dawn of misty morn, or evening cloud of gold:
No, no, my Mary, I would turn from flower, star and sun,
For well I know thou'rt fairer still, my own, my gentle one.
I hear the music others deem most eloquent and sweet,
The merry lark above my head—the cricket at my feet,
The laughing tones of childhood's glee, that gladden while they ring,
The robin in the winter time—the cuckoo in the spring,
But never do I think those tones so beautiful as thine,
When kind words from a kinder heart confirm that heart is mine.
There is no melody of sound that bids my soul rejoice,
As when I hear my simple name breathed by thy happy voice:
And Mary, I will ne'er believe that flower, star, or sun,
Can ever be so bright as thee, my true, my gentle one.

New Tests.—In one of the counties of Kentucky, some of the voters addressed a series of questions to one of their candidates for the Legislature, among which are the following:

Are you in favor of the next war?

Do you believe the Irish carse over in the steamboat with Noah?

Do you believe that Eve's eating the forbidden fruit caused the knot in a man's neck called 'Adam's apple'?

Are you a 'gradual imaginationist'?

Do you liquor?

If elected do you pledge yourself *not to go to Frankfort?*

Not being caucused on, do you pledge yourself not to be caucused off; but run until the 'last day in the evening'—going through the polls like 'a dose of salts'?

The Oyster Trade.—Few people have any idea of the immensity of the oyster business done in the United States. The Chesapeake and Delaware bay oysters go all over the world; and we learn, from a late number of the Baltimore *Sun*, that one establishment in that city during the oyster season keeps twenty-five men constantly opening the shells, and they sometimes open five hundred gallons a day, which are all designed for exportation. The oysters are put up in their own liquor in cans, which are made air-tight and hermetically sealed; they are warranted to keep fresh in any climate. Five men are constantly employed in making the cans. The Oysters are sent principally to the western States; but considerable quantities are sent to the West Indies and South America, and some have been sent to China.

An ingenious citizen of Augusta, Geo., has invented a new Steam Fire Pump, or Engine, which is said by the Constitutionalist of that city to perform wonders. By the use of this pump two streams of water can be thrown over the largest three story house, and it will easily convey two powerful streams as far as the hose will reach, and yet lose but little of its force. At any time of the day or night, with two men to work it, steam can be raised, and the pump put in complete working order in the short space of ten minutes. This is certainly a valuable invention, and by being brought into use generally in large cities would do more towards putting an end to the disgraceful fire riots which so frequently occur than all the laws the municipal authorities could pass on the subject in an age.

Whatever may be the customs and laws of a country, women always give the tone to morals.

Love matches are often formed by people, who pay for a month of honey with a life of vinegar.

How absur

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE AND RALEIGH PLANK ROAD MEETING.

A meeting of the friends of the proposed Plank Road from Fayetteville to Raleigh was held in the Town Hall on Thursday afternoon last, the 6th inst.

On motion of Dr. B. W. Robinson, the meeting was organized by calling the Hon. Robert Strange to the Chair, and appointing Duncan G. Mac Rae Secretary.

The Committee which had previously been appointed to take up subscriptions in the Town of Fayetteville, reported that $24,600 had been subscribed in said Town. And the Committee which had been appointed to take up subscriptions in the County of Cumberland, beyond the Town, reported that, without much effort, they had obtained a subscription of $6,950.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of Maj. J. H. Cook, J. R. Gee, and Maj. A. McLean, was appointed to ascertain the amount of stock subscribed, and how much was represented in this meeting.

Said Committee, after examination, reported that 631 shares have been subscribed, and that 370 shares are represented in this meeting.

On motion, the Committee appointed to take up subscriptions was requested to report to the meeting some plan for the further prosecution of the work, and to the obtaining an increase in the subscriptions to the same.

The Committee soon after submitted the following Report:

The Committee recommend the appointment of nine Commissioners, who shall take charge of the Subscription Book, and, without delay, take such measures as in their judgment may be best calculated to insure the subscription of a sufficient amount of Stock to complete the work. At their discretion they may appoint such other Commissioners to present the subject to the people on the various routes offered between this and Raleigh, and to solicit and receive subscriptions. They shall present the subject to the favorable consideration of the citizens of Raleigh, Wake, Wilmington, Johnston, Wayne, Granville, Chatham, Nash, Franklin, and to other sections of the State interested in the improvement, and solicit their aid in raising the amount of Stock necessary to complete the work.

And whenever the said Commissioners shall consider that an amount of capital is subscribed sufficient to justify it, they shall call a meeting of the subscribers for the purpose of organizing the Company, and making arrangements to commence the work.

The Committee further recommend that the said Commissioners be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting.

The above Report was concurred in, and in compliance with the recommendation contained therein, the following gentlemen were appointed Commissioners, viz: C. T. Haigh, J. C. Williams, A. S. McNeill, Henry Elliot, J. W. Pearce, B. W. Robinson, Arch'd McLean, Robert Strange, (the last named on motion.)

The following gentlemen were named and appointed Commissioners to open Books and obtain subscriptions at the places following, viz:

At Raleigh.—Wm. Boylan, Charles Hinton, Richard Smith.

At Maj. Adam G. Banks's.—Maj. A. G. Banks, Sam'l Whitaker, Joseph Hunter.

At Wilmington.—John A. Taylor, James Anderson, R. F. Brown.

At Smithfield, Johnston County.—J. W. Evans, Baldwin Sanders, Dr. Leach, Dr. J. B. Beckwith, John McLean, Linn B. Sanders.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were directed to be published in the Town papers.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ROBT. STRANGE, Ch'n.
D. G. MAC RAE, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN CUMBERLAND.

According to appointment, a large and respectable number of the Whigs of Cumberland assembled at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the afternoon of Tuesday the 4th inst.

On motion of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., the meeting was called to order by the appointment of Col. A. D. McLean as Chairman, and James Banks as Secretary.

The Chairman, in a clear and lucid manner, stated the object of the meeting to be the appointment of Delegates to the Whig Convention in Raleigh to nominate a Whig candidate for Governor.

On motion, a Committee of four was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. The Chair appointed Col. A. S. McNeill, Alex'r Morrison, Maj. J. I. McDugald, E. J. Hale.

In the interim, the meeting was addressed in an able manner, by A. R. Kelly, Esq. of Moore, J. W. Evans, Esq. of Johnston, and Wm. H. Haigh, Esq.

The Committee then reported through its Chairman, Col. A. S. McNeill, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Cumberland county feel an undiminished interest in the success of the principles and policy which they have so long and so earnestly contended for, amidst all the alternations of triumph and defeat.

Resolved, That they have full and entire confidence in those able and patriotic citizens who are now administering the governments of North Carolina and of the Union, and would cheer them with the "well done" due to good and faithful servants.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting and thirty-six other persons be appointed Delegates to represent the Whigs of this County in the State Convention, to be held in the City of Raleigh, on Monday next the 10th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of North Carolina.

Resolved, That whilst we decidedly prefer the nomination of Gov. Manly as a candidate for re-election to that high office, we leave our Delegates untrammelled by instructions, feeling assured that they will so act as to promote the welfare of the Whig party and of the State.

Resolved, That we have undiminished attachment to the Union of these States, and will uphold Gen. Taylor and the friends of the Union in Congress in their noble efforts to sustain that Union and to preserve the Constitution inviolate.

Under the third resolution, the following Delegates were appointed, viz:

A. D. McLean, James Banks, A. S. McNeill, Col. John Winslow, W. H. Haigh, E. J. Hale, J. I. McDugald, John A. Williams, Jno. P. McLean, Walter A. Huske, Robert B. Smith, J. P. Hodges, Col. K. Murchison, Arch'd Graham, Stewart Pipkin, Arch'd Brown, E. L. Pemberton, Wm. McMillan, Henry Elliot, Geo. Lauder, David McNeill, Neill G. McNeill, Amasa Alden, Jno. Mullins, Ralph P. Buxton, Neill Stuart, Capt. John McDugald, Major Neill McDugald, Christopher Munroe, Thos. Bowlin, John W. McKay, Alex'r Clark, Col. Duncan McCormick, Dan'l Cameron, Thomas P. Hall, John McLaughlin, Geo. W. Bullard, John Evans, P. M. Hale.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were directed to be published in the Whig papers of Raleigh and Fayetteville.

A. D. McLEAN, Ch'n.
JAMES BANKS, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

According to notice previously given, a number of the Whigs of the Upper Regiment of Richmond County, assembled in the Court House in Rockingham, on Saturday the 1st day of June, and organized by appointing James P. Leak, Chairman, and M. L. Douglass, Secretary.

The Chairman having briefly explained the object of the meeting, and in a few remarks urged the importance and necessity of being vigilant and united in the support of our principles,—Col. W. L. Steele moved that a Committee of three be appointed to prepare and report Resolutions for the action of the meeting, which motion having prevailed, the Chairman appointed Col. W. L. Steele, Capt. John M. Dockery, and Saunders M. Ingram.

The Committee retired, and after a few minutes absence, returned, and reported, through Col. Steele, the following preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, in accordance with the established usage of the Whig party, a Convention is proposed to be held in Raleigh, on the 10th of this month, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor; and, whereas it is proper that every portion of the State should be represented therein; and the Whigs of this county feel it their duty to have their voices heard in said Convention:—Therefore,

Resolved, That the Whigs of Richmond County, having an abiding confidence in the principles which they have ever professed, pledge themselves to support the candidate whom a majority think it best to select.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifteen Delegates to represent this Regiment in said Convention, with the request that they exert themselves to secure that harmony and united action which are indispensable to the success of the Principles of our party.

The Resolutions were ably advocated by Col. W. L. Steele, J. M. Dockery, S. M. Ingram, A. M. McDonald and others, and passed.

The following Delegates were appointed by the Chair:

S. M. Ingram, John M. Dockery, Col. W. L. Steele, Col. John W. Covington, H. G. Lucas, James D. Pemberton, Thos. W. Steele, Gen'l A. Dockery, Isaac Ewing, Jr., Neill B. McKinnon, Col. John W. Cameron, A. McCaskill, Esq., T. Bostick, Esq., and Jesse A. Baldwin.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting were added to the list of Delegates.

On motion of John M. Dockery, the Secretary is requested to forward the proceedings of this meeting to the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Argus for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, *sine die*.

JAMES P. LEAK, Ch'n.
M. L. Douglass, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN ROBESON.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Robeson county, held in the Court House at Lumberton, on the 27th of May, A. S. McMillan was called to the Chair, and J. B. McCallum appointed Secretary.

The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, to be, to appoint Delegates to attend the Whig State Convention to be held on the 10th of June next, in the City of Raleigh, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor; also to nominate some suitable gentleman to represent the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Richmond and Robeson in the Senate of the next General Assembly; and further to nominate Whig candidates to represent us in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

The Chairman then appointed the following gentlemen a Committee to recommend candidates for the Senate and House of Commons, viz: Col. John A. Rowland, Col. John Leach, Neill A. McLean, Esq., Dugald Currie, and Edward Lewis.

The Committee, after having retired a short time, reported, through Col. John A. Rowland, their Chairman, that they would recommend for the Senate, Dr. John Malloy, of Richmond county; and for the House of Commons, Stephen Cobb and John Gunn, Esqs. Which report was received and adopted by the meeting.

Whereupon, R. E. Troy and Dugald Currie, Esqs. were appointed a Committee to inform those gentlemen of their nominations respectively, who, after retiring a few moments, reported that Mr. Gunn accepted the nomination, and that Mr. Cobb would speak for himself. Mr. Cobb then informed the meeting that he could not, from personal considerations, accept the nomination. The Committee again retired, with the exception of Col. John A. Rowland, who was excused from serving on it, and R. E. Troy, Esq. was appointed in his place. After being absent a short time, the Committee recommended A. J. Currie, Esq. to fill the vacancy of Mr. Cobb. Mr. Currie was then nominated as the other Whig candidate with Mr. Gunn.

The Chairman then appointed the following gentlemen as Delegates to the Whig State Convention, viz:—Neill A. McLean, Esq., Wm. Davis, Esq., Dr. A. D. McNair, Robt. E. Troy, Esq., D. H. McLean, Esq., Peter Johnson, and Daniel McNeill, Esq.

The proceedings of the meeting were directed to be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

A. S. McMILLAN, Ch'n.
J. B. McCALLUM, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The August election is approaching, and candidates for the office of Governor of North Carolina will be nominated by the parties. Free Suffrage will no doubt be the test question, and probably a majority of the voters will be in favor of a change in the State constitution to that effect. Now in the election canvass it is very necessary that citizens of the State, permanent in their locality, interested in the soil and inured to the climate, should at once know the extent to which the free suffrage principle is to be carried. If "no property qualification" is to be our motto, let it be extended to the eligibility of any person, whether a Shay or a Lopez, to any office of honor, profit or trust, now constitutionally existing or hereafter to exist. Let the elective franchise be extended to all persons indiscriminately, not only to choose constables, sheriffs, clerks, governor, &c., but also justices of the peace, superior and supreme court judges, state attorneys, solicitors, council, secretary, treasurer, comptroller, speakers of senate and commons, clerks and doorkeepers, &c. &c. thereby saving a great deal of time and acrimonious struggle to members of Assembly. Such a thorough change in favor of the "dear people" a demagogue might use to the utmost verge of popularity, and in emphatic terms point out to the world the intolerance of the by-gone fathers, like those of the pharisees of old. The above measures being adopted, the next demagogical hobby will be agrarianism, and the equal distribution of all property, real, personal and mixed. For it certainly will be very improper, unequal and unjust, to tax property for the support of that government in which it is not represented; and the upwards of 2500 insolvent polls annually allowed Sheriffs in their settlement with the Treasurer, must be provided for in some way, and equality of property along with that of suffrage is the only practicable means to save defalcation. Our forefathers thought that government should be established for the protection of the honest, industrious, enterprising citizen, and that none but such should be eligible to make regulations for the rest; but the present generation are wise in their own eyes, and count as folly, aristocracy, or monopoly, the security and protection necessary for the enjoyment of honest labor and industry. Let equal taxation follow close in the wake of equal suffrage, and depend upon it, that the pros and cons will face about, so that the hobby rider must dismount and reorganize by a different manœuvre his recruits.

CITIZEN.

THE CENSUS BILL.

We have at length an official programme of the Census Schedules, and as early as the first of June the work under them was to commence. The Marshals and their subordinates will be upon the wing, and light upon every city, village, hamlet, dwelling, owner, and occupant in the land. The deaf are expected to hear, the dumb to speak, and the blind to see. Slaveholders are to "own up" as to their slaves, and the cattle raiser as to his horses, mules, cows, oxen, &c. Age, sex, and color, all are to be answered for, and everything two-legged, four-legged, or nondescript, is to be enumerated.

This custom of knowing all about everything is not agreeable to all minds, but it just suits the inquisitive spirit of the age, and is necessary to wise legislation and correct opinion. Statistics is a science which teaches men more of men and things, more of improvements made and which may be made, than any thing else we wot of in the world. There is a moral in every one of them, whether they relate to creations animate or inanimate; to productions of the land or machinery; to the fruits of the earth, or to capital, labor, education, health, or anything else. The Census Bill, which has met the approval of Congress, has six schedules, and we shall refer briefly to each of them:

The first relates to the free inhabitants, and the name of every one, with his abode on the 1st of June, is to be given. Profession, occupation, place of birth, married or single, age, deaf or dumb, pauper or convict, insane or idiot, white or black, nonability to read, if over 20 years of age, are all to be given.

Schedule two, relates to slave inhabitants, the owners of slaves and the number of slaves; the fugitives from the slave States, and the number manumitted, with their age, sex, color and natural afflictions.

Schedule three, relates to productions of agriculture; to the names of owners, agents, and managers; the acres of land improved and unimproved; the cash value of farm, and value of all farming implements; the horses, mules, and asses; the working oxen, milch cows, and other cattle; the sheep and swine; value of live stock, and of animals slaughtered during the year; the bushels of wheat, beans, peas, buckwheat, barley, potatoes, (Irish and sweet) clover, grass seed, rye, corn, oats, flax seed, the pounds of rice and tobacco, the bales of ginned cotton, (400 lbs. each) the value of orchard products, market gardens, pounds of cheese and butter, flax, hops, silk cocoons and maple sugar, tons of water and dew rotted hemp, hogsheads of sugar (1000 lbs. each) gallons of molasses, and value of home made manufactures.

Schedule four, names the products of industry, the name of each corporation, company, or individual producing annually articles of the value of $500, each kind of business, capital invested in real and personal estate; quantity, kind, and value of raw material used, including fuel, the kind of motive power, the average number of hands employed, the number and cost of male and female labor, and the annual quantity, kind, and value of each product.

Schedule five relates to social statistics, as the aggregate value of real and personal estate; the State, county, parish, town, and road tax; the colleges, academies, schools, free and otherwise; the amount raised for schools, and received for them from public funds; the libraries and newspapers; the public paupers, and their color, birth and cost; Sunday schools; the churches, their name, and the number each will accommodate; the criminals convicted and in prison during the year; the average of wages by the year, month, and day, and whether with or without board; and the average and short crops.

Schedule six asks for the name of every person who died during the year; the age, sex, color, whether married or single, month of death, place of birth, disease, profession, or trade.

Thus ends the list, comprising NINETY-Two questions in the six schedules. The information expected is as to the year ending June 1, 1850.—*N. Y. Express.*

Mills stopped.—The large mill, No. 3, on the Lawrence, near Lowell, Mass., has entirely stopped operations, owing to the pressure of the times. Another quarter of mill No. 1 has also stopped, so that only half of that mill is now going. In the Suffolk and Lemon mills a portion of the works have been stopped. The Exeter mill, at Exeter, N. H., will stop during this month, in consequence of the disparity in the prices of the raw cotton and the market value of the goods. At Pittsfield, N. H., the Pittsfield company have stopped 5000 spindles.

Rev. John Newland Maffitt, of the Methodist Episcopal church, died suddenly at Mobile on the 28th May, from an affection of the heart.

The New York Tribune has a letter from Washington, which states that Col. Fremont has received official advices by the last California mail of the extent and richness of his mines, that even to him appear incredible. If he can hold the land upon which these diggings are, and in which the gold is said to be inexhaustible, and, comparatively speaking, of easy access, there will be no estimating his wealth. He is daily making leases to adventurers, the per centage upon which will make his income enormous.

Insect Life.—Professor Agassiz says more than a life time would be necessary to enumerate the various species of insects, and describe their appearance.—Meiger, a German, collected and described 6000 species of flies, which he collected in a district of ten miles circumference. There have been collected in Europe 27,000 species of insects preying on wheat. In Berlin, two professors are engaged in collecting, observing, and describing insects and their habits, and already they have published five large volumes upon the insects which attack forest trees.

Never make a friend of a coward; his heart is a dung-hill, while suspicion is the only cock that ever crows on it.

SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER,

On the right of removal from office, and the relative powers and duties of the respective Departments of the Government.

On the 4th inst. Mr. Bradbury's resolution, calling on the President for his reasons for making certain removals from office, being under consideration,—

Mr. Webster. Mr. President, I had hardly supposed that it was the purpose of the honorable member from Maine to bring this resolution to a vote of the Senate. I had hardly supposed that it was the purpose of those members of the Senate with whom the honorable member from Maine usually acts, to press a resolution so entirely unprecedented, so incapable, as I think, of producing any good, and so likely to produce evil results. It may be, and probably is, that in this view of the opinions and purposes of gentlemen I am mistaken. The resolution seems to be pressed to a vote, and I wish, therefore, before my name shall be recorded upon the question of the passage of the resolution, to say a very few words.

My inclination, Mr President, is to oppose, in the practice of the Senate and in the practice of the Government, whatsoever is new, unnecessary, and not apparently adapted to produce any considerable good. The differences and lines of demarcation between the different departments of the Government must, to a great extent, be settled by practice and usage. This is true of our Government; it is true of all Governments. And whatsoever may be considered as a mere right when a question arises, it is always a wholesome rule to consider what has been the settled and continued practice of the Government. Certainly, sir, there is no precedent for such a resolution as that which the honorable member from Maine recommends to the Senate for its adoption. And I think there is as little foundation for it in any constitutional principle or provision, as there is in the past history of the Senate and of the Government.

That the President of the United States does in fact hold and exercise the power of removing from office all persons under the Government who have not a different tenure from that which belongs to officers at will, must be admitted. I am of the number of persons who have always believed, since I looked into the matter, and since I have examined it, that the original decision of Congress in this respect—the original construction which Congress has put upon the constitution in this respect—was wrong: I have ever entertained the opinion that the true construction of the constitution was, the removing power never existed rightfully, and was never expected to exist, except as a part of the appointing power. That is the true analogy which this case bears to other cases. The authority that holds the appointing power over offices naturally draws into its own hands, as a consequence, the removing power, because the appointment of one person to an office is necessarily the removal of the incumbent of that office. And so the appointing power, with only one exception, so far as I know, is the same as the removing power. They are both parts of the same power.

There is, sir, in the English Government, springing out of a particular consideration, one anomalous instance in this respect. By the charter of the East India Company it is provided that the Governor General of India shall be appointed by the Crown. But, considering the great interests which the company have in the faithful and able administration of that high office, the charter provides that, though appointed by the Crown, and though he can be recalled by the Crown at its pleasure, the Governor General of India may be removed by a vote of the East India Board of Directors. That power has been exercised only once, I believe; and that was in the case of Lord Ellenborough, some five or six years ago. But generally in that country, from which our definitions of power, and of executive power particularly, as distinct from legislative power, come, the understanding in all cases is that the power of appointment draws after it, as a necessary consequence, the power of removal, if there be no tenure fixed by law.

I have looked recently, though not for the first time, into the debates which took place in Congress when that construction of the constitution was fixed at its first session. You know, sir, that the Senate of the United States, at that time and for several years afterwards, sat with closed doors. There were no debates of the Senate published up to the year 1794, I think. But this question was debated in the House of Representatives at great length. The speeches made there were reported and published. The idea that the President possessed a removing power, without the consent of the Senate, seems to have been chiefly supported by a very able speech from Mr. Madison; whose opinions, as one engaged in framing the constitution, upon constitutional subjects, were regarded, and have ever been regarded, as very high authority. His judgment appears to have prevailed with the House of Representatives on that occasion. I have understood that the vote affirming that power in the President passed the Senate by the casting vote of the then Vice President, Mr. Adams. The question arose upon the constitution of the Department of the Treasury; and the question was, whether the head of that Department should be removable by the President?—Now, whatever my opinion may have been or is as to what was the original intention of the constitution, the actual practice under that instrument has not been in accordance with my opinion. I have found it a settled question, from the decision of Congress, made directly on the point, at its first session, down to the present day, under every Administration. The President of the United States has, in more or fewer instances, of his own authority, removed an incumbent from office; and if made during the vacation it has been regarded as creating a vacancy, which the constitution authorized him to fill of his own accord until the next meeting of the Senate.

In 1835, I think it was, this matter was debated in the Senate. A bill passed the Senate, if I mistake not, making some general provision applicable to this subject. But, according to my recollection, it was never taken up in the other house, and never became a law. Now, if any proposition were before the Senate such as was contained in that bill of 1835 as a general provision, I should be as willing now as I was then to sustain it, because I am one who do conscientiously believe that the extent of Executive power over those who hold office in the country is one of the existing evils of the time, and one which endangers the harmonious action of the Government.—Especially is it one which creates an interest in persons in office and persons out of office, the one to maintain and the other to oust the possessors of office. For the time being it excites an energy, in that respect, founded too often, as we must all admit, upon considerations of a private object and of a private nature.

But sir, since the practice has become a settled practice, since every Administration has indulged in it, and since it must now be considered, as the legal construction of the constitution, that it is one of the powers of the President to remove incumbents from offices which they hold, it follows as a necessary and as an inevitable consequence that this power, thus legally vested in the President, must be exercised by him as independently of our control as any other power that is to be exercised by him under the constitution. If he holds the power, he holds it to be exercised at his own control and discretion. And I see no ground upon which we can call upon him to give us reasons for the manner in which he exercises any other power under the constitution. Or, on the other hand, that we have no more right to call upon him to account to us for the manner in which he exercises a power solely confided to him, than he has to call upon us to give him reasons for the manner in which we exercise a power solely confided to our hands. And I think, therefore, it would be against what is the settled construction of the constitution and the practice of the Government, for us to make any such requirement of the President.

It must be borne in mind that we are not now acting under the plausible notion or idea that we may make this call as being ourselves a part and portion of the Executive or appointing power, for this proceeding is brought up while the Senate is acting in its legislative capacity. It is no more properly here, or to be properly entertained here, than it would be in the other House of the National Legislature. The House of Representatives may make a general inquiry of the President for the reasons for removal in detail, or Congress may ask for the reasons of removals in every case extending down to the postmasters, in detail and *seriatim*, with just as much propriety, it seems to me, as we can pass this resolution. I consider it, therefore, entirely subversive of the practice of the Government; and though I do not mean to use a term of any severe application, I must say that I consider it an invasion of the undoubted authority of the President upon the settled construction of the constitution, for the exercise of which authority he is no more answerable, or to be made answerable to us, than we are answerable or to be made answerable to him. The powers of the departments are not all mixed up in a jumble. They are separate, and are made separate by the constitution; and have hitherto been kept separate by the practice of the government. I hope they will continue to be kept separate, for then there is a just responsibility. If every department acts within its own power, it takes the responsibility belonging to its power. But if the power of two or more departments are mixed up irregularly and jumbled together, there is no just responsibility upon any body.

Every consideration therefore of propriety, as well as the written text of the constitution, requires that the powers assigned to one department of the Government shall not be interfered with or intermeddled with by another. For these reasons I shall most assuredly record my vote against this resolution if it is pressed. I should prefer, when gentlemen have made such observations upon it as they think fit, if I might do so without any umbrage to the honorable member from Maine, to move to lay his resolution upon the table.

But, now, sir, I do not feel at liberty to depart from this subject entirely, without saying a word or two bearing more directly upon what may be called the merits of this resolution. Whatever has occurred as being worthy of remark in impugning the course of the Administration, has been fully set forth by the honorable member from Maine, (Mr. Smith.) I do not propose to follow in the track of those gentlemen, and say any thing of the particulars of the case.

But I feel bound in duty to say, that, so far as I know, in that part of the country with which I am most acquainted, I have heard of less complaint of unfit removals from office, or of improper removals from office, under this Administration, than has occurred under any Administration coming newly into power within my recollection. I cannot speak for the whole country; but I can speak pretty confidently of that part of the country in which I reside; and I believe the remark is true of all parties there, taken as a whole and in the aggregate. My opinion certainly is that the present Chief Magistrate of the United States has in his temper and character nothing unkind or proscriptive. I believe, so far, he has borne his faculties meekly. He is of a calm and kind temperament. He wishes evil to nobody. But at the same time he has firmness and decision enough, when he perceives what he thinks to be the line of his duty, to travel it without fear of consequences. As I believe him to act in this spirit, and with this purpose, I shall, so long as his measures appear to me to be conducive to the welfare of the country, give them my cordial support.

INTERESTING.

During the recess of the Senate, occasioned by the death of Mr. Elmore, Messrs. Clay, Dickinson, Foote and Dawson, at the invitation of Senator Pratt, visited Annapolis. The distinguished guests were received in the Senate Chamber, and welcomed to Annapolis by the Mayor of that city. Mr. Clay replied, as we learn from a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, as follows:

"Mr. Mayor—Neither myself nor my associates could have anticipated the high honor now conferred upon us. This public reception is entirely unexpected—a much lamented occurrence occasioned an adjournment of the Senate, and myself and companions availing ourselves of the kind invitation of Gov. Pratt, your Senator, whose guest we are, determined on visiting these scenes, hallowed by many interesting recollections and sacred historical associations. We are as you are aware, fresh from a busy scene—from a different theatre—one requiring activity, energy, and forbearance; and in coming here did not come under the impression that an occasion for aught like speech-making could possibly arise,—we find ourselves, however, in this chamber, consecrated by the glorious past, surrounded by the good people of this ancient city, and you, their Mayor, publicly tendering to us, in the kindest manner, a heartfelt welcome and the rites of hospitality. It becomes me, therefore, to say how deeply sensible I feel the proffered kindness and the manner in which it has been tendered, especially as you have thought proper to associate it with the discharge of duties which you deem preservative of our glorious Union. I have said, sir, that we are not here for the purpose of making speeches—but in the midst of this scene,—here, where the venerated Washington breathed upon the Union of which you have spoken, the pure spirit which at all times characterised his devotion to his country—that spirit was not breathed in vain—it exists and is felt in every part of our beloved country, and under its influence the Union, unbroken and without dishonor, shall be perpetuated to the remotest posterity.—(Tremendous cheering and applause.) And, sir, it affords me pleasure to say, that in the good work of adjustment, conciliation and compromise, I have been aided and sustained by patriotic men of all parties—those who call themselves whigs and those who call themselves democrats, with equal purity, devotion, and patriotism, have nobly come to the rescue, and placing a just estimate upon the Union, achieved and framed by revolutionary valor and wisdom, have alike determined upon its perpetual preservation.

"Without making a speech, sir, I deem the occasion and the place not inappropriate to the uttering of a sentiment cherished by me, and deserving of being entertained by all men. It is this, and I assert it with great confidence, that that party, whether whig or democrat, which at the present time gives the greater support to the peaceful adjustment of the difficult and delicate questions at present distracting the national councils, and seriously threatening to disturb the harmony of the Union, will be entitled to and most assuredly will receive the lasting confidence and gratitude of the country. (Great and long continued applause.)

"We shall remain with you, sir, but a very short time. During our brief stay I have no doubt we shall greatly enjoy ourselves, but the pleasure of this visit will not terminate with it—it will be fraught with pleasant recollections, and when we have returned to the Senate again, to pursue the duty we owe the country, I have no doubt, sir, I shall feel cheered, invigorated and warmed, not only by the recollection of your personal kindness, but by the inspiration which the awakened spirit catches from such a scene as this."

The other guests and Gov. Pratt made appropriate speeches, all breathing the deepest devotion to the Union, and all commending Mr. Clay's Compromise Plan to the support of the country.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.

An immense meeting of the citizens was held last night and resolutions passed declaring a determination to adhere to the Union, no matter what might be the disposition of the fanatics of the North or the hotspurs of the South.

The resolutions also favored the Compromise proposed by the Committee of thirteen in Congress.

A Voice in favor of the Administration.—An immense gathering assembled in Philadelphia in mass meeting, to express its confidence in the present Administration. Hon. Jos. R. Ingersoll presided. But one feeling animated the vast concourse—that of devoted attachment to the President and his advisers. The attacks of the Union and its innumerable copyists were most signally rebuked by the unanimous, hearty approval which the meeting gave to the course pursued by the Administration. The resolutions were wholesouled, and worthy of a Whig gathering; and we have no doubt they would be endorsed by whigs all over the Union if necessity should occur for a general expression of sentiment by the Whig party.

Telegraphed for the National Intelligencer.

MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, June 3—P. M.

The Southern Convention met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and was called to order by Ex-Governor Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee, who stated that the committee of the different States, in their preliminary meeting, had agreed upon the following report and recommendation, which they had requested him to submit to the Convention, and which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Convention vote by States, each delegation counting one vote.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be officers of the Convention:—William L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, President; Governor McDonald, of Georgia, Vice President; William F. Cooper and E. G. Eastman, of Nashville, Secretaries.

The President, on taking the Chair, addressed the Convention in explanation of its objects, stating that it was not to dissolve but to perpetuate the Union. Who (he asked) was the greatest patriot—he who would avert approaching danger by preparing for its approach, or he who waited till the evil was irremediable?—They had met to consult upon measures to avert the dreaded calamity of disunion.

The Convention was formally opened with prayer by the Rev. J. B. Ferguson.

Judge Wilkinson, of Missouri, moved that a list of States be called, and that members from each be requested to present their credentials. The motion was adopted.

General Pillow moved that the vote be reconsidered. He wished to amend the motion of the gentleman from Missouri, so as to raise a committee of one from each State to receive the credentials of members to the Convention.

After a short discussion between Gen. Pillow and Mr. Walker, of Alabama, the motion to reconsider was carried, and the amendment to raise the committee was accepted by Judge Wilkinson, and adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Gen. Pillow, of Tennessee; Judge Wilkinson, of Missouri; Gen. Walker, of Ala., Gov. Henderson, of Texas; Col. Pickens, of South Carolina; M. J. Crawford, of Ga.; Judge Tucker, of Va.; Col. Pierson and Mr. Powell, Arkansas.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Clay's compromise, it is said, will be rejected by the Convention.

NASHVILLE, June 4.

The Southern Convention met this morning in the McKendree Methodist Church, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. B. McFerren.

Mr. Winston of Alabama, moved that as much of the report of the Committee of organization presented yesterday as referred to the matter of voting in Convention be recommitted.

Mr. Crawford of Georgia, said it would be better first to ascertain who were members of the Convention.

Judge Smith of Mississippi, said the Committee on election were ready to report. The question was taken on the motion of Mr. Winston. It was rejected.

General Pillow, Chairman of the Committee on elections, reported the list of delegates elected to seats in the Convention.

Mr. Pickens moved the adoption of the report of the Committee on organization.

Mr. Erwin opposed the motion. He said he could not support the report. If it was adopted he might acquiesce, but that it was subversive of the authority of the people—that delegates had been appointed by the people to represent the States at large, and other delegates to represent the Congressional Districts. He was one of the latter and had no authority to represent the State. Each Congressional District was entitled, he contended, to a separate vote; unless this vote was allowed them, how, he asked, were people of districts, who had appointed, to know whether they had been properly represented? If the principle recommended was adopted, where, he asked, would it be stopped? If the Convention was permitted to exercise this stretch of power to appoint delegates for Arkansas and Virginia, why should it not also appoint delegates for Missouri and Kentucky, which had no delegates here in Convention? He said that the Convention was no ordinary body—the occasion no ordinary one. No step should be taken without mature deliberation.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Erwin, Bald, and Galpwort, of Alabama, Mr. Goode of Virginia, Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, Colquitt of Georgia, and Brown of Tennessee.

The Convention got into confusion, and a number of gentlemen endeavored to bring order out of chaos. The President finally assumed authority to decide the manner of voting.

The vote was then taken on the proposition of the Committee of organization, and adopted.

The Convention, after a very exciting debate of three hours, has decided to vote by States—each State to have one vote. Nine States are represented, viz: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

The Convention, after some other unimportant proceedings, adjourned until to-morrow.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 5.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock to-day. Several delegates were announced, and were admitted to seats.

The names of gentlemen composing the committee ordered to be raised were announced, consisting of two from each State that has as many Delegates present, and of one from such States as have but one Delegate in Convention.

Mr. McRea, of Mississippi, submitted a series of resolutions, declaring the spirit of the Convention to be conciliatory, and having it in view to preserve the Constitution and the Union. They maintain that all territory acquired by the United States belongs to the several States, to be governed by them through their agents in Congress, and recommend that, if the North will not concede to the South its rights, as guarantied by the Constitution, the formality of the association will be broken, and must lead to non-intercourse; and that Congress has no right to discriminate between the different species of property held under the Constitution. The resolutions were referred to the committee on business.

Mr. Chester, of Tennessee, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee on printing. Carried.

The Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

NASHVILLE, June 6th.

There are now in attendance at the Convention, delegates from the following States: Virginia, 6; South Carolina, 17; Georgia, 12; Alabama, 21; Mississippi, 11; Texas, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 6; and a large number from Tennessee.

Various propositions from the different States were received and referred to the select committee on business, composed of representatives from different States. The propositions, thus far, have been mild and conciliatory, but firm.

It is generally believed that the Convention will recommend the compromise, or probably advise the Missouri compromise, and then, perhaps, adjourn to October next.

[We are without any later accounts than the above from Nashville.]

The decision of the examining court in the case of Mr. Wright's servant, charged with the murder of Mr. Potter's servant, after three days of patient investigation, was to discharge him. Many suspicious facts were proven, but they were not, in the opinion of the Court, sufficient to justify his confinement for trial. It is a very singular affair; and we are glad to learn that Mr. Wright has sent his slave off.

Wilmington Aurora.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, June 5.

The steamer *Cherokee* arrived here this evening. She brings the California mails to May 1st, and $150,000 in gold dust. The "Alta California" says that three steamers for the Atlantic States, since the 1st March, have taken over three and a half millions of gold.

The Placer Times says that John Berry, who has lately returned from the Trinity, represents gold plenty in the beds, bars, and streams; but it is so fine as to require to be worked by quicksilver machines. Six thousand persons were at the Middle Fork of the American, waiting for the waters to subside, so that they could commence operations at Placerville. The whole town was dug over, and proved to be excellent diggings, as a creek had formerly run through it. Some large operations had been made on Gold Run creek; one man sold his claim to a hundred and fifty feet along the creek for ten thousand dollars; others have sold out equally well.

The Legislature has adjourned, after passing one hundred and thirty-three acts and seventeen joint resolutions. The whole country is clamoring for immediate admission into the Union.

Business has a more lively aspect, though transactions are restricted. Flour at San Francisco is from $9 to $10 per barrel; American rough lumber per M. 23 a 24; Pork 25 to 28 for Mess; Lard 37 to 47 cents per pound; Potatoes 12 a 15 cts. per pound.

There has been a rupture and great excitement at Panama. The officers of the *Echo* had a colored boy arrested for robbing. The natives interfered and rescued the boy. The next day he was re-arrested and a fight took place. *Semptor*, of New York, was killed, and five or six natives shot. The Americans turned out, and it was only by great exertions on the part of the Governor and the American Consul that a general and very serious fight was prevented.

The Compromise.—It is impossible to predict with certainty what will be the fate of the "Bill of Adjustment" in the Senate. The letter writers, who pretend to know more than any body else, tell us it will be voted down; but our faith is not shaken, and we still think it will pass.—If it fails, however, what *is* to follow?—We answer, the admission of California as a distinctive measure, and the other questions left unsettled, to be hereafter disposed of by a dead majority against the South, resulting from the admission of the two Senators from California. Well—whose fault will it be if this should happen? Clearly that of the Southern Senators who united with the Northern free soilers to defeat the bill of adjustment. Upon them will rest the odium and responsibility of all the evil which may follow from their opposition. But we hope better things, and will not despair of the republic while the people govern.

Norfolk Herald.

The Compromise.—The Richmond Republican publishes a letter from Washington, in which the writer says he has been casting about with some degree of care to ascertain what is likely to be the vote upon the compromise bills in the Senate, and says he is now confident that the scheme will be lost.

He gives the votes by states, and says he has put down on the affirmative side several doubtful votes, and says he can make no better result. The ayes, he says, may reach 28, but the probabilities are the other way. He gives the following as the vote: Ayes 26, noes 34.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier thinks the vote will be 30 to 30.

Seizure.—A suspicious vessel, lying near the Jackson ferry, Brooklyn, was taken into custody on Wednesday evening by the United States authorities, and a guard of marines from the navy yard placed on board. The name of the vessel is the Kate Boyd; she was freighted by Rosiere & Co., and bound to Port au Prince. She was to have taken in powder, arms, &c., and to have sailed on Thursday morning, but the Government officers were too quick for her. We hear, says the New York Mirror, of another susp

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1850.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

This body met yesterday in the Capitol at Raleigh. As we go to press, a despatch informs us that it is very numerously attended, about 145 Delegates being present from 43 Counties. For temporary organization, Hon. Nathaniel Boyden was appointed Chairman, and Seaton Gales and J. M. Edney Secretaries. The Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

By a second Despatch, received late yesterday afternoon, we learn that the following gentlemen have been selected Officers of the Convention:

James T. Morehead, President.

John Burgwin, Roderick B. Gary, James M. Edney, Henry B. Elliott, } Vice Presidents.

Seaton Gales, Wm. H. Mayhew, Preston W. Wooley, } Secretaries.

A Committee was appointed to recommend a Candidate for Governor.

CANDIDATES.

At a Locofoco meeting held in this town on Tuesday last, the Hon. J. C. Dobbin was nominated for the Senate, and Dr. T. N. Cameron and George W. Pegram, Esq. for the Commons.

The meeting is said to have been an amusing affair—to the Whigs, some few of whom, anticipating fun, were present as spectators. In the first place a resolution was offered to thank the late members from this county for the ability and liberality of their Legislative course. This was *rejected*, almost unanimously, it is said. A reconsideration was moved, and after several speeches, *lost*.

Next, a committee was appointed to nominate candidates, and they reported as above, *including two of the gentlemen to whom the meeting had just twice refused a vote of thanks!* And the meeting sanctioned the nomination! This was certainly a very emphatic "vote of thanks" to Messrs. Dobbin and Pegram. Was it only intended to refuse that compliment to Col. Murchison? Or did the meeting, moved by some unknown impulse, suddenly turn a somerset? It is not for us to know.

But, this was not the end of the contradictions. The only possible objection to the late members was, we learn, their votes on internal improvements. On account of these votes, therefore, a vote of thanks was refused. But, next, a preamble and resolution were offered, denouncing State aid to internal improvements, and instructing the candidates, if elected, to oppose any State subscription or endorsement for such works. This was debated at length and *rejected*, quite a large minority of the meeting voting for them. And finally, the mover of the resolution, (Duncan Shaw, Esq. formerly himself a member of the Legislature,) rose and gave formal notice that he and those he represented would not consider themselves bound to support the candidates, inasmuch as the meeting had refused thus to instruct them.

Rather a bundle of inconsistencies!

The Carolinian, in commenting on the proceedings, says that the resolution for a vote of thanks "was offered unfortunately; that is, at the wrong time; and it was not worded exactly as it should have been." A rebuke which the mover no doubt receives with all due submission. And it further informs Mr. Shaw, that if *his* resolution "had been worded in a different manner," it "would have passed very harmoniously"!!

We have refrained from entering fully into the particulars of speeches, &c. in the meeting, as commonly talked of out of doors, because we have no idea of subjecting ourself to the fate of those who interfere in a family fight. We neither desire to reconcile the belligerents, nor to have their arms turned against us.

Orange County.—The two parties in Orange and Alamance have brought out their candidates. The Whigs nominated Giles Mebane, Esq. for the Senate; but it will be a subject of regret throughout the State that Mr. Mebane was constrained by private business to decline the nomination.—Chesley F. Faucett, Esq. was then nominated, and accepted. For the Commons, Josiah Turner, Jr., Wm. W. Guess, Samuel H. Turrentine, and Jones Watson, Esqrs. Mr. Turrentine having declined, Col. D. C. Parrish was nominated.

The Locofoco candidates are, Capt. John Berry for the Senate; Cadwallader Jones, Jr. Esq., Dr. Bartlet Durham, Dr. D. A. Montgomery, and George Patterson, for the Commons.

Episcopal Convention.—The 34th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocese held its Sessions at Elizabeth City, commencing on the 29th May and ending on the 3d of June.

The Bishop, 21 Clergymen, and 25 Lay Delegates, were in attendance.

The Committee on the State of the Church report, that during the year there have been 589 Baptisms, and 168 persons confirmed. The number of Communicants reported is 2137. Two Churches have been Consecrated; 2 Deacons and 1 Priest Ordained, and there are 5 Candidates for Orders.

The next Convention will be held in Fayetteville, on the 4th Wednesday in May 1851.

The Journals of the Convention will be published as soon as possible, and circulated.

The Census.—The law passed to provide for taking the 7th Census contemplated the commencement of the work on the 1st. inst; but it was too late when the law was passed to make the necessary arrangements for that day. It is presumed that in a very few days the Deputy Marshals will receive their commissions, instructions and blanks. They must proceed forthwith to discharge their duties, as the period allowed for their completion is limited.

We have published in another column the questions to be asked and answered. They are ninety-two in number, and it will require a great deal of time to answer them, even by those who have read and reflected on them. The whole operation may be greatly facilitated if each head of a family would put down in writing an answer, embracing every point applicable to himself or his family, and leave it where it can be had by the Marshal, should that officer call in his absence from home. This will secure accuracy, as well as expedition, and perhaps prevent the taking of the Census from being so annoying an operation as it sometimes proves to both parties.

Panorama of the Mississippi River.—We are requested to call attention to the advertisement in another column of the Painting of this noble stream. To those who have never seen the "Father of Waters", it will doubtless be an attractive exhibition.

Three Post Offices in Orange county, N. C., have been discontinued, viz: Albright's, New Providence, and Haw River.

The name of Baker's Creek P. O., Bladen county, has been changed to Lyon's Landing.

Cotton Burnt.—360 bales of cotton were burnt in a flat boat on the Savannah river on the 26th ult. Insured.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

By arrivals at Charleston and Mobile, we have the astounding intelligence, that a naval battle was about to be fought between the U. S. Sloops of War Albany and Germantown, and several Spanish vessels of war which had captured the part of Lopez's men, when, in the very nick of time, the steam frigate Saranac, which had been promptly despatched by the President from Washington to assist in suppressing the invasion, hove in sight, and put an end to the mad design of the commanders of the Albany and Germantown.

It appears that the Albany and Germantown, while lying in Havana, received information that several Spanish vessels of war were expected in a few days with a part of the Cuba expedition on board as prisoners, (no doubt those taken on the coast of Yucatan.) On receipt of this intelligence, they immediately left port for the purpose of intercepting them, and demanding the prisoners from the custody of the Spaniards. They met them a few hours' sail from the Moro, and were about exacting their release at the cannon's mouth, when the Saranac came up and an interview took place between the commanders, after which the Spaniards were allowed to take their prisoners into Havana. The prisoners are confined on board of a Spanish seventy-four in the harbor.

Five of those taken at Cardenas, under Lopez, were shot at Matanzas. Four of the number were said to be Scotch and Irish, and one an American, (a boy,) who stated to the last that he joined the expedition under the impression that it was going to California, and that he had no idea of invading Cuba. The boy asked permission, previous to his execution, to write a letter to his mother, giving her information of his melancholy fate. After much entreaty, this privilege was granted him.—After finishing his epistle, it was handed to one of the soldiers, who tore it up. A humane spectator, however, collected the pieces and pasted them together, with the intention of forwarding them to the bereaved parent.

The Saranac carried despatches to the Governor of Cuba and to the American Consul.

It was stated in Havana that the Saranac had been put under the orders of the Captain General, to assist in capturing any armed expedition from the United States.

The prisoners were in close confinement at Havana, and all persons were denied intercourse with them. The American and British consuls and several naval officers had made repeated efforts to see them for the purpose of ascertaining who they were and their situation, but the authorities had steadily refused all applications of the kind. Nothing was known as to the intentions of the Captain General in regard to them.

The Havana papers express much gratification at the friendly conduct of our government. And the conduct of our Consul at Havana, under the trying circumstances which surround him, is spoken of in the highest terms.

Thus has the President's prompt performance of his duty, in sending a naval force to the scene of disturbance, saved a bloody battle and a war with Spain. Yet for no act of his life has he been more fiercely assailed by the Locofocos.

The Northern papers abound with rumors of difficulties with Spain, yet to grow out of this Lopez affair. And the publication of a part of the correspondence laid before Congress by the President is not calculated to allay the apprehension.

The most important of these are letters from Mr. Clayton to Gen. R. B. Campbell, U. S. Consul at Havana, of May 31 and June —, instant. In the former Mr. Clayton writes,—

The duties devolving upon you in consequence of the fate of the hostile expedition against Cuba, will require all the prudence and firmness which you can command. It is the President's determination to sustain the honor of this Government by the faithful discharge of our obligations toward Spain. For this purpose a prosecution will be commenced against any persons within our jurisdiction who may have been concerned in the expedition contrary to the existing laws. While actuated by this spirit of good faith toward our neighbor, however, the President expects that the Spanish authorities will not allow themselves to be misled by exultation or vengeance, to injure in their persons or property, any of our citizens in Cuba, against whom no probable cause of proceeding may exist, and he demands that those who may be charged with guilt shall have a fair trial.

A different course would be sure to rouse a feeling in this country which might defeat the administration of justice toward such persons as may be arrested for offending against the laws, and indeed might render it impracticable to permit farther violation of those laws to an extent much more likely to result in peril to Spanish dominion in that island.

You will see they have a fair trial, and if in any instance, this shall be refused, you will report the act to the Department, in order that the Spanish Government may be held accountable.

Foreigners detected on board an American vessel, equipped and armed for an invasion of the territory of a friendly nation, cannnot be allowed to use our flag as a fraud to conceal their purposes, or to protect them in the act of invasion.

In general, the protection of the Government is due to those only who owe their allegiance. If, therefore, any persons, not citizens of the United States, shall have been arrested upon a charge of being concerned in the expedition, they will have no right to your interposition in their behalf.

There may, indeed, be cases in which humanity might require, and would warrant the exertion of your personal good offices to save the lives of individuals. Still it would not be advisable to interfere even to this extent, without a reasonable prospect of success; and the expediency of any interference will demand the exercise of your best discretion.

In the letter of June —, Mr. Clayton instructs Mr. Campbell to impress upon the Count of Alcoy, the distinction between prisoners who have committed a crime, and those captured under the appearance of an intention to commit a crime, and adds,—

"The President means to claim, for the American occupants of the Mexican island, that they are not guilty of any crime, for which by the laws of civilized nations, they should suffer death. They may have been, and probably were, guilty of crimes, for which this government ought in good faith, to punish them under the act of Congress of April 20, 1818. But supposing the facts relating to their capture to be as they are represented to us, the President has resolved that the eagle must and shall protect them against any punishment but that which the tribunals of their own nation may award.

"Tell the Count of Alcoy to send them home to encounter a punishment, which, if they are honorable men, will be worse than any he could inflict, in the indignant frowns and denunciations of good men in their own country, for an attempt to violate the faith and honor of a nation which holds its character for integrity of more value and higher worth than all the Antilles together. But warn him in the most friendly manner, that if he unjustly sheds one drop of American blood, at this exciting period, it may cost the two countries a sanguinary war."

This is plain language, and is so entirely at variance with the conduct of the Cuban authorities, that serious apprehensions may well be entertained.

Lopez was in New Orleans at the last accounts. In Mobile he delivered a speech explaining the causes of his failure. His subordinate officers also spoke, endorsing for his bravery and skill.

South Carolina Senator.—Gov. Seabrook has appointed Hon. Robert W. Barnwell Senator, in place of Mr. Elmore. Mr. B. was formerly in Congress, and is now at Nashville, a Delegate to the Southern Convention.

Commodore Stockton and Commander Bubier have resigned their commissions in the Navy.—Going to California, it is said.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 3d, the President communicated various documents called for in relation to the Cuba expedition. The correspondence discloses the fact that repeated attempts have been made, under the direction of foreigners enjoying the hospitality of this country, to get up armed expeditions in the United States for the purpose of invading Cuba, and showing that the Government has been faithful in the discharge of its treaty obligations with Spain, and in the execution of the acts of Congress.

Mr. Webster introduced and laid on the table a bill to be printed, in relation to the reclamation of fugitive slaves. He had prepared it in February last, and had made no alteration since that time.

The discussion on the compromise bill was resumed.

Mr. Soule offered an amendment substantially dividing California into a State and Territory by the application of the Missouri line.

Mr. Clay was glad that the Senator had concluded to submit a definite proposition and waive his plea of being in the minority, and therefore incompetent to propose anything. But he did not desire to discuss the measure at this time.

The amendment was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chase offered the Wilmot Proviso as an amendment.

Mr. Douglass argued in favor of leaving the slavery question open to be settled by the people of the territories. He believed no bill could pass in which the subject of slavery was mentioned at all.

Messrs. Downs and Davis of Miss. spoke earnestly against leaving the question open. It was equivalent to the passage of the Wilmot Proviso. The South never would consent to it.

Mr. Webster did not attach much importance to the amendment of Mr. Davis nor to that of Mr. Chase. He believed that slavery never could be introduced into the territories—that it would never go there, and therefore that it was unnecessary to pass any laws for prohibiting it.

Mr. Hale spoke with all his accustomed warmth, and showed that slavery had, in one or two instances—Missouri and Texas—gone north of 36 30, and there was danger that it would go into the territories unless it was prohibited. He should forever insist upon the Proviso therefor.

Mr. Cass explained several references which had been made to his Nicholson letter, and replied in part to Mr. Webster.

Several other Senators spoke, and then the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, a resolution to return to Professor Morse and Samuel Colt, the duties on gold snuff boxes presented to them by the Sultan of Turkey, as marks of his appreciation of their genius in inventing the Magnetic Telegraph and the Revolving Pistol, was debated and passed.

The day was principally devoted to the resolution of Mr. Bradbury on the subject of removals from office, which was debated at great length, by Messrs. Webster, Bell, Underwood, and Dawson, in opposition, and Messrs. Douglass, Bradbury, and Hale, in favor. [See remarks of Mr. Webster in another column.]

On Wednesday, after the morning business, the Compromise bill was taken up, and Messrs. Turney, Foote, Whitcomb, and Dickinson spoke upon it.

The question was then taken on Mr. Chase's proposed amendment, (the Wilmot Proviso,) which was rejected as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clark, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Upham, Walker, Webster, and Whitcomb—25.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, and Underwood—30.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Davis of Miss. stipulating for the right to hold slaves in the new territories south of 36 30. It was rejected as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, and Underwood—25.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Upham, Walker, Webster, and Whitcomb—30.

Mr. Seward again moved the Wilmot Proviso as to Utah and New Mexico. Rejected, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Upham, Whitcomb, Walker—23.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Butler, Benton, Berrien, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Dawson, Davis of Miss., Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Webster, Yulee—33.

Mr. Berrien moved to amend by striking out the words "in respect to," and inserting the words "establishing or prohibiting;" so as to read,—

"But no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, nor establishing or prohibiting African slavery."

This amendment was adopted, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Miss., Dawson, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Webster, Yulee—30.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Underwood, Upham, Walker, Whitcomb —27.

Mr. Hale moved another amendment which was in effect, though not in words, the Wilmot Proviso. Rejected, 36 to 21.

Mr. Chase then moved to strike out the words "or prohibiting"; so as to remove the interdict against the Territorial Legislature prohibiting African slavery. Rejected.

Mr. Douglas moved to strike the entire prohibition, "nor establishing nor prohibiting African slavery." Rejected, 33 to 21.

Mr. Walker moved to amend by adding, "and that peon servitude is forever abolished and prohibited."

Before the question was taken the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Clay presented resolutions in favor of the Union and of his Compromise bills, adopted by the citizens of Lexington, Kentucky, in the neighborhood of which he lives, "in the midst of that beautiful Elkhorn region, which is unsurpassed for its fertility and attractiveness by any portion of this habitable globe that my eye has ever gazed upon. It is the paradise of that portion of the world." Mr. C. said that he believed nineteen-twentieths, if not ninety-nine-hundredths, of the whole people of the U. States were of the same opinion as those of Lexington.

The Senate agreed to meet at 11 instead of 12 o'clock.

The Compromise Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Dayton's and Mr. Walker's amendments concerning the abolition of Peonage in the Territories, were both rejected. The first by Yeas 24, Nays 26; and the last by Yeas 20, Nays 32.

Mr. Yulee moved to strike out the 21st section and insert "that the Constitution and Laws of the U. States are hereby extended over said territories." After debate this amendment was adopted. Yeas 30, nays 24.

Mr. Baldwin moved to insert "that the Mexican laws prohibiting slavery shall continue in force till repealed by Congress." Rejected—Yeas 23, nays 32.

The Senate then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

On Friday, Mr. Mason presented a communication from the public printers asking to be relieved from their contract, on the ground that the prices paid are ruinously low. It was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. King was excused from serving on the Foote and Benton committee.

The Compromise bills being taken up, Mr. Clemens offered two amendments in regard to Texas, which were under discussion when the Telegraphic report to the Baltimore Patriot closed.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES on Monday, four speeches of an hour each on California.

On Tuesday, Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to encourage agriculture, and for other purposes; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Messrs. Thompson of Miss., King of N. Y., Bingham, Booth, Howe, Venable, and Taylor, each spoke an hour on California and slavery.—The three last were delivered at an evening session, commencing at 17 minutes past 7 o'clock, *sixteen* members being present.

On Wednesday, Mr. Deberry, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail line from Yorkville, South Carolina, by South Point and Woodlawn, in Gaston county, North Carolina, and by Cottage Home and Vesuvius Furnace, in Lincoln county, to Newton, in Catawba county, North Carolina.

The California question coming up, Mr. Jones moved to substitute for Mr. Doty's bill, a bill in the main similar to the Compromise Bill now before the Senate. The debate then proceeded, and three speeches were delivered.

On Thursday, four speeches, on California and slavery, and then a recess till 8 P. M. At 10 minutes past that hour the Speaker took the chair, 25 or 30 members being present, and two more speeches, of an hour each, were delivered.

On Friday, the President's message in regard to the Constitution of California was discussed in Committee of the Whole.

Amending Constitutions.—This seems to be the order of the day. Maryland has voted to have a Convention for that purpose, 23,906 to 5,556. Virginia has done likewise, 46,348 to 20,466.

Nothing is stable. There is no reverence for age. Every generation thinks it necessary to reform the institutions of its predecessor, and frequently even its own. People are getting to think that none but themselves were ever wise and good.

U. S. Lawyer's Directory.—We have received from John Livingston, Esq., the Publisher, the above novel work, being a list of all the Lawyers, with their places of residence, in the United States, so far as the publisher had been able to ascertain them. This list comprises 19,527 names, spread over 111 pages of small type. There are many names which the Publisher had not heard of, so that we think the list might be swelled to 30 or 40,000. Next follows a list of all the Commissioners for taking acknowledgment of Deeds, &c., for each State in the Union. Then the Plan, Constitution, Officers and Members of the American Legal Association, the object of which is to insure safety and facility in the collection of claims, and the transaction of legal business throughout the United States. This gives the names of reliable lawyers in probably every county in the Union, to whom such business may be entrusted.

To business men, of all kinds, in all sections of the country, it seems to us that this pamphlet will be of great value.

The pamphlet will be sent by mail, (postage 5 cents,) to any person who will forward $1 to John Livingston, No. 54 Wall street, New York.

Mr. Livingston is also the Editor of the U. S. Monthly Law Magazine, $5 per annum.

What the People of London drink.—The Edinburgh Review for April, in an article on the supply of water in London, after stating that it is principally obtained from the River Thames, says,—

"The real meaning of such a statement is this. The refuse and dirt from the millions of individuals,—the enormous accumulation of waste and dead animal and vegetable matter,—the blood and offal of slaughter-houses,—the outpourings from gas-works, dye-works, breweries, distilleries, glue-works, bone-works, tanneries, chemical and other works,—and a thousand nameless pollutions,—all find their way into the Thames. The mixture is next washed backwards and forwards by the tide; and, having been thoroughly stirred up and finely comminuted by the unceasing splash of 298 steamboats, is then pumped up for the use of the wealthiest city in the world!"

Well, this water, such as it is, is supplied only three times a week, and the poor, even to the extent of nine-tenths of the whole population, keep it in wooden vessels of every description. The writer adds,—

"All the water brought to London is full of organic matter, and, therefore, always ready to reproduce vegetable or animal life. Any one may convince himself of this by letting water stand in his water bottle for a few days, when he will find the bottom of the bottle beginning to show a covering of vegetation. Generally, however, this experiment is carried on in the tank, out of sight.—The process of vegetation is invariably accompanied by the breeding of insects. Professor Clark says, that animalcules abound in the waters of all London companies. Once, out of curiosity, he counted the number of insects visible to the naked eye in a gallon, and found them to be 450. The real number was, he says, of course much greater. The specimen did not strike an eye accustomed to the London waters as at all unusual; and the Professor, prudently enough, 'made no observations as to the smaller creatures visible only by the microscope.' But if such is the condition of water taken from the cistern of a gentleman's house, what is likely to be that from the half-rotten, dirty, uncovered butts and tubs of the poorer classes, —carpeted with a layer of soot, dust, and dirt, — into which insects scramble, and at the bottom of which swallows, young birds, rats, and cats are not unfrequently found!"

This is a disgusting picture, which he who is accustomed to the pure water of our sand-hills will scarcely be able to believe can be true. But it is nothing to the picture of uncleanliness of person, and of dwelling, and moral pollution, which the same article presents, as the result of a scarcity of water, and which is too shocking for our columns.

"From 20 to 30,000 (says the Review,) of the labouring population of London are killed every year by causes which, if we chose, we might expel by a current of water. Though we do not take these persons out of their houses and murder them, we do the same thing in effect,—we neglect them in their poisonous homes, and leave them there to a lingering but a certain death."

New Coins.—The Mint is about to issue new coins of one cent and three cents, the former made of copper and silver, weighing less than a sixth of the present copper cent, and having a hole in the centre. The latter of silver. These will be very useful coins under a cheap postage system.

Genuine Locofocoism.—The late Locofoco State Convention in Connecticut passed resolutions which *seemed* to repudiate the Wilmot proviso; and the Southern branch of the party claimed this as an evidence that the Northern portion of them were sound on the slavery question. Well, the object for which the trick was played off being answered, let us see what the present Locofoco Legislature does. A few days ago, resolutions were introduced in that body, condemning the national course of Senator Smith, (Whig) in the U. S. Senate, on this subject. Mr. Peck, (Locofoco,) moved to amend the first resolution by an addition, to the effect that *slavery should be forever excluded by law from the Territories.*

A long debate ensued, and the amendment was *adopted*, yeas 146, nays 59.

So much from the "natural allies of the South" in Connecticut!

Large Strawberries.—A friend handed to us on Saturday last, several very fine Stawberries of the Hovey species, one of which, measuring more than 3½ inches in circumference, was the largest we ever saw. They were much admired.

Dividend.—The Merchant's Bank of Newbern has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

Mr. Bailey has disposed of the Hillsborough Democrat to Mr. John N. Bunting, by whom the paper will hereafter be conducted, as Editor and Proprietor.

[*Telegraphed for the Balt. Sun.*]

Washington, June 5, 8 P. M.

Another National Difficulty—Return of the Charge de Affairs at Portugal, &c.

I learn that information has been received at the State Department, that another National difficulty is about being developed. The Portuguese government has partially refused indemnity in the case of Privateer Armstrong and others, and the Hon. Jas. Brown Clay, the American charge de affairs at Lisbon has, in consequence, demanded and received his passports, and is now on his way home. The President will send a special message to Congress on the subject. ION.

[It will be remembered that President Taylor, in his annual message to Congress in alluding to these claims, made the following remark:—

"The omission of Portugal to do justice to the American claimants, has now assumed a character so grave and serious, that I shall shortly make it the subject of a special message to Congress, with a view to such ultimate action as its wisdom and patriotism may suggest."—*Eds. Sun.*

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.

Sound Views.—The suicidal course of some Southern people and presses, in encouraging and sympathising with the late unlawful crusade against Cuba, is most forcibly exposed by the following remarks from the Richmond Whig:—

"The Southern people are, of all others on the face of the earth, the very last who should sympathize with such a movement as that which has lately been made upon Cuba. Suppose a number of fanatics, such as are to be found by thousands in the British Colonies, should take it into their heads that our slave population were oppressed, and that the voice of humanity called upon them to attempt their liberation! Suppose they should assemble under pretext of going to California, and, embarking on board different British vessels, land upon our coast, and make an attack upon Norfolk, burning houses and killing the inhabitants! What would be the feeling of the whole Southern population upon the subject? Would we not, with one voice, call for vengeance! Undoubtedly we would; and neither the boasted wooden bulwarks of England, nor the fortress of Quebec, could protect the perpetrators of such a deed. Now we hold, that nations as well as individuals should do, in all cases as they would be done by. It may be said, that the cases are not parallel. What does that signify, when those who perpetrate the deed make themselves the judges of the exigency? The people of Cuba have not invited these people there to give them freedom. If they are slaves, they have not asked Lopez & Co. to strike off their chains.—With just as much justice might the people of the British Colonies take it for granted that our slaves demanded their interference between themselves and their masters, as Lopez and his men had on their side, when they undertook this crusade. It is not to the interest of Southern men to encourage any interference with the domestic concerns of others with an apology for interfering in their own.

"Such being the fact, it is to us a subject of the utmost amazement, that persons and presses, especially among those who would fain be considered the peculiar guardians of Southern rights, should be found openly justifying this enterprise. Do they not see the perils to which they expose the South when they give up the main bulwark of its defence, the doctrine of non-interference with the internal affairs of other people? Do they not see, that if they once admit this, the admission must be turned against them with terrific effect? There cannot be one law for them, and another law for the rest of the world. A rule of law or of morals, to be of any value, must be of universal application. If they contend that we have a right to interfere in the domestic affairs of Cuba, they must be compelled to admit that other nations have a right to interfere with ours. There is no escape from the dilemma, and the consequences are of such a nature that no Southern man can think of them without a shudder."

The Central Road Safe!—All the Stock Taken!!—We have the gratification to learn, just as our paper is going to Press, from a gentleman who was present at the meeting of the General Commissioners, at Chapel Hill, on Wednesday, that ALL THE STOCK in the Central Road has been taken, and the 5 per cent. ALL paid in—with a few shares to spare!

The meeting of Stockholders, for organization, &c., has been called for 11th of July, at Salisbury, according to the act of incorporation.—*Raleigh Register.*

N. C. Block of Marble.—We learn that the Block of Marble ordered by the Governor of the State for the National Monument at Washington City, and which was procured in Lincoln county, is now on its way to Fayetteville, from whence it will be forwarded to Washington City. It is said to be a very beautiful specimen; and we wish it a safe and speedy journey to its place of destination.

The Block of Granite prepared by the Mechanics of the City of Raleigh will be ready for transportation this week. It has been completed for some time.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of this State have also ordered a Block for the National Monument. We hope soon to announce the measures which have been taken for procuring it.

Raleigh Times.

Advertising.—It costs $1150 a year to advertise in the London Times, that which would cost but $40 a year in a daily paper in the United States; and that, too, in a paper of equal or greater circulation. Yet the London Times has an immense advertising business. The Government of England lays a tax of 33 cents on every publication of every advertisement, whether long or short, and a tax of 2 cents on every printed newspaper.

A START.

We are sure that our readers will be as happy to learn, as we are to be able to state, that the Senate has at last not only taken one, but two steps in ascertaining the sense of the body on the different propositions which have been brought forward, and so long and ably debated, for the adjustment of the angry dispute which has grown out of our Mexican nequisitions. One of these steps was the rejection, by a very decisive vote, of the *Wilmot Proviso;* the other was the negativing of Mr. Jefferson Davis's amendment, one of less consequence.

We presume, if there ever was a sentiment felt by the country to an extent which might be called universal, it is the anxious desire of all sections and parties for the early adjustment of this injurious controversy; and we have as little doubt that the great body of the people everywhere (throwing out, of course, fanatics on both sides) will hail with joy any adjustment which can, without being sectional, command the largest majority for it in the Senate. So let us, with all respect, say to it, "Go ahead, and God speed you."

National Intelligencer.

MARRIED,

At Fair Grove, Davidson county, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. William Carter, J. J. MARTIN, Esq., of Stokes county, to Miss SARAH ELIZA PLASSMAN, daughter of J. W. Thomas, Esq.

At Sandy Grove, Chatham county, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Shubal Evans, Mr. LARKIN VESTAL, to Miss TAMAR, daughter of Wm. Albright, Esq.

In Duplin county, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Moses, Mr. THOS. HALL, of Hallsville, to Miss MARY B., daughter of Joseph McGowen, Esq.

DIED,

In Cumberland county, on the 3d instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH SWAN WILLIAMS, consort of Rev. David S. Williams, aged 40 years and 10 days. Mrs. Williams was truly beloved by all who knew her. In all the relations of life, she was faithful and exemplary. She was an efficient and active member of the Baptist Church, for the last 18 years.

In Shelby, N. C., May 4, in the 62d year of her age, Mrs. E. B. JENNINGS, widow of the late Maj John Jennings of Cheraw, formerly of Wadesborough.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 19th ultimo, of Paralysis, Major THEOPHILUS FALLS, of Statesville, Iredell county, in the 59th year of his age.

In Jonesville, Surry county, on the 19th ult., Miss ELVIRA COWLES.

Recently, in Russell county, Ala., Mr. LEMUEL INGRAM, formerly of Anson county, N. C.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 5.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for Cook & Taylor, J McInnis, Hall & Hall, E Belo, J A Hanks, Randolph Co, T S Lutterloh, E Fuller, C Caison, Brown & James, H & E J Lilly, Rev F W Postell, D A Boyd, J Swann, J & T Waddill, W C Thomas, A D Toomer, J W Hooker & Co, N L Williams, D W Cameron, Cross Creek Co, C H Dowd, Jenkins & Roberts, N K McDuffie, L H Webb, Murchison, Reid & Co, L F Carr, Jones & Barbee.

June 7.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for D M McDonald, J E Patterson, D W Cameron, A M Campbell, Wolf & Co, P Howell, J Fort, F J Hill, Taylor & Underwood, D Murphy, Jones & Barbee, D McIntosh, D McNatt, H A London, Cane Creek Co, John Swan, Price & Jones.

June 8.—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for J & B G Worth, H Erambert, Cedar Falls Co, Earnhart & Martin, H L Myrover & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, R Faucett, F L Gorrell, Cape Fear St Bt Co, Hall, Sackett & Co, N King, J D Williams, Scott & McAdoo, N Hill, Jenkins & Roberts, P Cromartie.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 30.—Schrs. Wando from Plymouth, N. C., Laura from Shalotte. June 2.—Brigs Lincoln from Boston, Tangier from Bristol, R. I.; Dutch Galliot Vrow Johannah from Rotterdam; Schrs. L. P. Smith and James G. King from New York, Polly Pigott from Lockwood's Folly 3.—Schr. Susan Cannon from Kingston, Ja. 5.—Russian Galliot Fiducia from Philadelphia.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—June 11.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,	6¼ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½ a
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6½ a 7	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a
Cotton,	11½ a 12	Oats,	40 a
Corn,	75 a 85	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	10 a 11	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 11¾ to 12. Corn 75 to 85. Flour 5 to 5½. Bacon 6½ to 7. No change in other Produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7 to 7½. Corn 60. Fayetteville Flour 5 75 to 6 25. Lard 8 to 9. No sales of Lumber. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 00; Virgin Dip 3 00; Hard 1 10. Tar 1 15. Spirits Turpentine 25. Timber—Shipping 7 25 to 9 00; prime Mill 6 00 to 7 00; ordinary 4 00 to 5 75.

At Charleston, Cotton 10 to 12⅝, a fall of ⅛ cent during the week. N. C. Corn 64 to 70. Flour 5 75 to 6. Sack Salt 75. Rio Coffee 9 to 10.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,936,643 bales, against 2,609,119 last year. Decrease 672,376 bales.

Cotton Manufacturers

ARE respectfully advised that the undersigned is prepared to manufacture, at Cedar Falls, BOBBINS of all descriptions, in the best style, and at Northern prices. He would be pleased to receive orders, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. All favors addressed to him at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

JAMES F. MARSH.

Cedar Falls, May 28, 1850. 22tf

Pomaredes' Great Original PANORAMA

Of the Mississippi River and Indian Life.

WILL be Exhibited on Wednesday Evening, and each succeeding Evening this week—Saturday being positively the last,—in connexion with *Hon. J. C. Calhoun's Funeral Procession in Charleston.*

AT THE TOWN HALL, this being the only Hall in the town of sufficient altitude. This painting is well known throughout the world; and to be admired, must but be seen. Painted in oil, and 1800 yards in extent.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Panorama will commence moving at 8 o'clock precisely.

For the benefit of Children and Schools, and likewise for persons residing in the country, an exhibition will be given on Saturday, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

June 10.

For the Observer.

FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Town of Fayetteville, at the Town Hall, on Saturday afternoon, on motion of Maj. McRae, the meeting was organized by

☞ We are authorised to announce JOHN C. MOORE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson County at the ensuing August election.
Robeson county, March 1850. 13-tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BEACH was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our stock of Spring and Summer GOODS.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

PLEASE LOOK AT THIS!

WE don't want to press our customers too hard, but all open accounts older than 1st Jan'y, 1849, must be closed. If you have no money, please call and give your notes.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 29, 1850. 13tf

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed.* Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 25, 1850. 12-tf

5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

SPRING GOODS.
1850.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:
Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

Vol. 9, Iredell's Law Reports.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire Edition of the 9th Volume of Iredell's Reports of Law Cases decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (just published,) is prepared to furnish it to the Profession and to the Trade, at the reduced price of $5. At which price also he supplies the other volumes owned by him, viz: Vols. 6, 7, 8, Law, and Vols. 4, 5, Equity. The earlier volumes of the Reports, the Digest, and Law Books generally, supplied at moderate prices.
Jan'y 22. E. J. HALE.

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places. WILLIAM D. SMITH.
May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.
T. W. BETTON,
[12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

ICE.

THE Ice House at Campbellton has recently been filled with a cargo of good ICE, imported direct from Charlestown, near Boston. The House will be opened, and the Ice offered for sale, about the middle of the present month. Keepers of Hotels and Public Houses can be supplied every morning (Sundays excepted) at their doors, by leaving their orders with the person employed to superintend the delivery of the Ice. Terms cash. Fifty pounds and over, 2 cts. per lb.; for a less quantity, over ten pounds, 2½ cts. The Proprietors imported a cargo last season; and although they did not realize a profit, it being a luxury, and at times a very important one, in the heat of Summer, they concluded to try it again, depending on the liberality of the public to encourage and sustain them in the undertaking.

For the Proprietors.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1850. 13-tf

Spring and Summer Goods.

FOR 1850.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff. JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.
March 20, 1850. 12tf

TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD

ARE now receiving their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Bonnets and Straw Goods, Coopers' and Smiths' Tools, Turpentine do, Hardware, Coffee, Sugar, Iron, Nails, Crockery, &c. &c.
March 15. 11-3m

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.
Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.
April 5, 1850. 14 18w

Spring and Summer Goods.

AREY & SHEMWELL

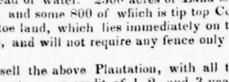
WOULD announce to their patrons and the public generally, that they have just received their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,
Embracing almost every article kept in the Dry Goods line, to which they most respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

They return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and a continuance of the same solicited *of course.*
North West corner Market Square, Green st.
March 18, 1850. 12tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 1, 1850. 15tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,



Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmingtbn," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.
E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.
Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.
A. H. WHITFIELD.
Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTORY.
BY LEWIS W. LEVY.

He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

FOR SALE.

At the lowest Market Prices,
40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,
With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

TO PRINTERS.

PRINTERS and Publishers of Newspapers are informed that the Subscribers are extensively engaged in the manufacture of PRINTING INK of every color and quality, which they know to be equal to any manufactured, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash; as they are determined that their Ink shall recommend itself, they only solicit one trial of it, relying upon its merits for future patronage. Their Colored Inks are warranted superior to any manufactured.—circular containing prices will be sent to those who desire it. Orders for cash or city agents accepted.

☞ Publishers of newspapers inserting this advertisement to the amount of $2, and sending us one paper at any time containing it, by remitting $5, will receive a 30 lb. keg of extra News Ink.
T. F. ADAMS & CO.
Steam Printing Ink Works, Philad.
Agents for the sale of new and second-hand Printing materials. 18-6w

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and excluseve control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.
HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.
June 4, 1849.

CHEAP
Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,
(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of
GOODS,
Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambbricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.
HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.
April 1850. 17-tf

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.
ANN BROWN.
May 5, 1849 68-Y

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

BURNING FLUID, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
April 29, 1850. 17tf

Bank of Fayetteville, 15*th Sept.*, 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.
WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.
86tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.
Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.
Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.
F. T. WARD, Ag't.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.
Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.
R. F. MURPHY.
Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

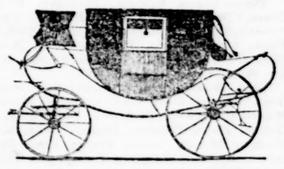
Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

CHEAP CARPETING.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment of CARPETING, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of
Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,
Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.
Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.
French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.
Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.
1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.
6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.
Cash paid for old Copper.
HALL & HALL.
Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.
Our Fall & Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices.
Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

A. A. McKETHAN

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Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.
Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

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1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
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1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
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For Millers.
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Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

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Roller Skins,
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Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
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1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
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English do. do.
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For Blacksmiths.
6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.
Cash paid for old Copper.
HALL & HALL.
Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

Sheetings and Yarns.

25 bales Sheetings.
30 " Yarns. For sale at Factory prices by COOK & TAYLOR.
May 27, 1850. 21-tf

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all
NERVOUS DISEASES,
And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the
NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT
and
MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of
GENERAL DEBILITY,
Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause —namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease,* for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of
Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,
consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application,* in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been
ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,
when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS
Of the most Undoubted Character,
From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that